

## XX.

## ON DIPTERA COLLECTED IN THE WESTERN SAHARA BY DR. ERNST HARTERT, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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## PART II.\*

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THE material forming the subject of the present contribution, including the types of new species described in the following pages, is in the British Museum (Natural History).

## TABANIDAE.

## PANGONIINAE.

## GENUS PANGONIA Latr.

**Pangonia maculata** Fabr.*(Syst. Antl. p. 90 (1805).)*

Ten ♂♂ and thirteen ♀♀ from Hammam R'Irha, North Algeria, and six ♂♂ and two ♀♀ from Hammam Meskoutine, North Algeria, May 1911 (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

The British Museum (Natural History) previously possessed ♀♀ of this species from Algiers and Hammam R'Irha, May 1911 (Hon. L. W. Rothschild), as also a ♂ and ♀ from respectively Bône and Le Tarf, Algeria, 6. and 18. vi. 1896 (Rev. A. E. Eaton).

**Pangonia** sp. incert.

One ♀ from Hammam Meskoutine, North Algeria, May 1911 (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

This species, of which three ♂♂ and one ♀ from Constantine, Algeria, 10, 11. vi. 1894 (Rev. A. E. Eaton) were already contained in the Museum Collection, is closely allied to the foregoing, but differs from it in having a much shorter face, in the abdomen in both sexes being tawny-ochraceous instead of the third and following segments in the ♀ being shining black or clove-brown, and in the wings being less conspicuously spotted or blotched.

## TABANINAE.

## GENUS TABANUS L.

**Tabanus nemoralis** Mg.*(Syst. Besch. ii. p. 50 (1820).)*

One ♀ from Hammam R'Irha, North Algeria, May 1911 (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

**Tabanus pulchellus** Lw.*(Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Bd. viii. p. 597 (1858).)*

One ♂ from El Goléa, Algerian Sahara, between 10. and 13. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

\* For Part I. see this Journal, vol. xx. p. 460 (June 1913).

Of this species, which was originally discovered in Asia Minor, the Museum already possessed one ♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Biskra, Algeria, 28. v. 1894 and 31. v. 1893 (Rev. A. E. Eaton).

### NEMESTRINIDAE.

#### GENUS NEMESTRINUS Latr.

#### *Nemestrinus aegyptiacus* Wied.

(*Aussereurop. zweifl. Insekten*, i. p. 249 (1828).)

One ♂ and one ♀ from the Oued Nça, between Guerrara and Ghardaïa, Southern Algeria, 3-5. vi. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

The ♀ of this species brought back by Dr. Hartert is not quite typical, since in it the hairy covering of the head and thorax is more ochraceous-buff than usual, while the femora, instead of being, with the exception of the extreme tips, clove-brown or dark brown, are entirely cinnamon-rufous or ochraceous-rufous.

The series of specimens of *Nemestrinus aegyptiacus* already contained in the National Collection includes examples from Biskra, Algeria; Cairo and vicinity, Egypt; Arabia; and Trebizond, Turkey in Asia. The type of the species was obtained in Egypt.

### ASILIDAE.

#### DASYPOGONINAE.

#### GENUS SAROPOGON Lw.

#### *Saropogon* sp. incert. A.

One ♀ from Ghardaïa, Southern Algeria, 26-30. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

This specimen has been determined by Herr Th. Becker as "*Saropogon pollinosus* Lw. var.," but the correctness of the identification seems open to grave doubt. Thus, the length of the individual in question is only 9.6 instead of 14 mm.; the black area on the dorsum of the thorax shows no indication of being composed of stripes; the scutellum is black instead of "red" or "yellowish-red"; the short hair on the first two joints of the antennae and on the dorsum of the thorax is pale yellowish instead of black; the dorsum of the abdomen, instead of being black with yellow transverse bands, is cinnamon-rufous, with a large black spot on each side of each tergite after the first; and all femora, instead of being entirely "yellow," have a dark brown or blackish brown stripe on the antero-superior surface.

#### *Saropogon* sp. incert. B.—? nov.

Two ♂♂ and two ♀♀ from between Touggourt and El Oued, Algerian Sahara, April 1909 (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

A black species, 11 to 11.5 mm. in length, apparently belonging to this genus, with grey pollinose face, silvery white moustache borne on a low tubercle, narrow hyaline wings in which the fourth posterior cell is much contracted on the wing margin, and black legs, though the anterior and middle tibiae in the ♂, which are thickly clothed throughout with silvery white hair, are cream-buff in front, at least at the base. Unfortunately all four specimens are more or less denuded and otherwise damaged, to such an extent as to be useless for descriptive purposes.

NOTE.—As a small contribution to our knowledge of the Asilidae of Algeria, there is here appended a description of a new Algerian species of Dasypogoninae, represented by a specimen from Biskra in the British Museum (Natural History).

GENUS TRICLIS Lw.

*Triclis rufescens* sp. nov.

♂. Length (1 specimen) 11·4 mm.; width of head 3·25 mm.; length of wing 8 mm.

*Legs and third joint of antennae cinnamon-coloured, tibiae at base, and on upper surface nearly to tips, and first and second joints of antennae paler (buff or ochraceous-buff), hind tibiae each with a pair of not sharply defined dark brown spots on upper side just before tip; ground-colour of thorax and abdomen ochraceous-rufous, concealed in case of thorax by a dense covering of light isabella-coloured pollen; wings hyaline, distal extremity of marginal cell very obtuse, end of second longitudinal vein turning abruptly towards costa, small transverse vein close to base of discal cell.*

*Head:* front and occiput covered with smoke-grey pollen, front otherwise appearing bare, though sparsely clothed on each side, like upper portion of sides of occiput, with stiff, erect, yellowish hair; ocellar tubercle conspicuous, bearing at its apex a tuft of divergent yellowish bristles; face thickly clothed with downwardly directed yellowish-white hair; mystax of same colour; basi-occipital region and lower portion of sides of occiput clothed with whitish hair; *proboscis*, except distal third which is clove-brown, cinnamon-coloured, clothed below with yellowish hair; *palpi* cinnamon-coloured, clothed below with yellowish hair; first and second joints of *antennae* thinly clothed with yellowish hair, first joint also bearing similarly coloured bristles on under surface; third joint of antennae elongate, about one-third longer than first and second joints taken together, when viewed from side its upper margin appearing straight, its lower margin descending to some extent beyond proximal third and rising again just before distal extremity; antennal style dark brown.

*Thorax:* dorsum clothed with fine, appressed, glistening hair of a lighter shade than pollinose covering, and longer posteriorly and on scutellum than on anterior two-thirds, supra-alar and post-alar bristles pale yellowish; hind border of scutellum devoid of pollen; hair on pleurae whitish, sparse except above anterior coxae and also in front of halteres, where there is a tuft of longer hair on each side.

*Abdomen* somewhat narrow and semi-cylindrical from third segment to distal extremity, thinly covered with pollen which is of same tint as that on thorax, but is not so dense as to conceal ground-colour, hypopygium, however, and a narrow band on anterior margin of tergites of third and three following segments devoid of pollen and shining, tergite of short first segment, except each lateral extremity, also shining; dorsum clothed with short, appressed, pale, shining hair, for most part of same colour as that on dorsum of thorax, but whitish and longer on sides of first five segments; on second and two following tergites, as also to some extent on fifth tergite, the hair curves outwards on each side of the middle line, so that this portion of abdomen has somewhat of a "crimped and curled" appearance; the latter is enhanced by the narrow, shining bands, already alluded to, on the tergites of the third and three following segments, which cause each of these segments to appear sharply marked off from the preceding one; hind margins of fourth and

fifth tergites, except at each lateral extremity, buff-yellow; venter thinly pollinose, and sparsely clothed with short, appressed hair of same colour as that on dorsum.

*Wings*: veins mummy-brown, auxiliary vein paler, first longitudinal vein near end of latter ochraceous-buff, all longitudinal veins, including costa, buff or ochraceous-buff at extreme base of wing.

*Halteres*: knobs fawn-coloured, stalks buff.

*Legs*: hair and bristles entirely pale, agreeing in colour with hair and bristles on body; hind femora incrassate; claws long and slender, clove-brown or black except extreme bases, which are cinnamon-coloured or cinnamon-rufous.

SOUTHERN ALGERIA: type from Biskra, 5. vi. 1897 (Rev. A. E. Eaton).

## LAPHRIINAE.

### GENUS DASYTHRIX Lw.

#### *Dasythrix trianguligera* sp. nov.

♀. Length (1 specimen) 11.5 mm.; width of head 3.2 mm.; length of wing 8 mm.

*First and second joints of antennae ochraceous, third joint, except at base, which is buff, cinnamon-rufous; head and thorax black or clove-brown, thickly and exclusively clothed with white hair; dorsum of abdomen olive-brown, clothed with appressed white hair, tergites of second and three following segments each with a more or less triangular patch of short, appressed, mummy-brown hairs, resting on hind margin and not reaching either anterior border or lateral extremities of segment (beneath these hairs the ground-colour itself, especially towards hind margins, is more or less mummy-brown); wings hyaline; legs black, clothed entirely, except on under side of tarsi, with white hair and bristles, front and middle femora more or less orange-rufous at base, front and middle tibiae, except tips, for most part ochraceous-buff or ochraceous.*

*Head*: hair on face, jowls and basi-occipital region long, that on upper part of occiput and on front shorter; *palpi* ochraceous, clothed with white hair; first and second joints of *antennae* clothed with white hair, which is especially long on under side of first joint; first joint of antennae elliptical in outline, second joint very small, barely half as long as first, *third joint* about one-sixth longer than first and second joints taken together, *bottle-shaped* when viewed from above, though lower margin of its distal two-thirds is much more convex than upper margin when head is viewed in profile.

*Thorax*: hair on dorsum of main portion appressed, longer and erect on scutellum, bristles along lateral margins of posterior portion of dorsum creamy-white.

*Abdomen*: ground colour of hind borders of sixth and seventh tergites mummy-brown; venter light mummy-brown, thinly yellowish pollinose (hind borders of second and two following segments isabella-coloured pollinose), and sparsely clothed with appressed white hair.

*Wings* narrow, venation closely resembling that of *Dasythrix ruficornis*, v. d. Wulp, as shown in *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1899, Pl. III. fig. 3, except that discal and fourth posterior cells are narrower, appendix to discal cell is longer and more parallel to vein in front of it, and that vein running from distal extremity of fourth posterior cell reaches hind margin of wing although becoming attenuate before doing so; veins for most part dark brown, but humeral transverse vein, auxiliary

vein, first longitudinal except base and distal extremity, and proximal portions of remaining longitudinal veins orange-ochraceous.

*Halteres* buff or cream-buff.

*Legs*: all femora somewhat swollen, hind pair noticeably incrassate towards distal extremities; hair on inner and under sides of hind tibiae, and to a lesser extent corresponding hair on middle and front tibiae also, long and bushy; claws orange-buff, except rather less than distal half, which is clove-brown or black.

SOUTHERN ALGERIA: type from the south of Ghardaïa, 26-30. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

The species described above is closely allied to *Dasythrix ruficornis* v. d. Wulp (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1899, p. 91, Pl. III. fig. 3), the typical series of which was taken in Arabia, at Aden and Shaik Othman, by Lieut.-Col. J. W. Yerbury. Apart, however, from the differences in venation, to which attention has already been drawn, *Dasythrix trianguligera* is distinguishable from *D. ruficornis* owing to characters afforded by the antennae and abdomen. In *D. ruficornis* the third joint of the antennae, instead of being bottle-shaped and longer than the first two joints taken together, is described as "elliptical" and equal to the first joint in length, while the dark markings on the dorsum of the abdomen, termed by van der Wulp "large spots or cross-bands," are not stated to be more or less triangular in outline and clothed with mummy-brown hair.\*

#### ASILINAE.

##### GENUS APOCLEA Macq.

##### *Apoclea helvipes* Lw.

(*Beschr. europ. Dipt.* Bd. iii. p. 141 (1873).)

One ♂ from the south of Ghardaïa, Southern Algeria, 26-30. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

Herr Th. Becker, to whom the author is indebted for the identification of this species, writes as follows: "The specimen is somewhat larger than usual, in addition to which the scutellum has six marginal bristles instead of two. It is not impossible that more bristles occur in the case of larger specimens; I find no other differences, and am not inclined to regard those mentioned as being of specific value."

##### GENUS DYSMACHUS Lw.

##### *Dysmachus* sp. incert.

One ♀ (indeterminable owing to condition) from Biskra, South Algeria (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

#### SYRPHIDAE.

##### SYRPHINAE.

##### GENUS LASIOPTICUS Rond.

##### *Lasiopticus pyrastris* L.

(*Syst. Nat.* ed. x. p. 594 [*Musca*] (1758).)

One ♀ from Hammam R'irha, North Algeria, May 1911 (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

\* *Dasythrix trianguligera* is the only Algerian representative of its genus yet described.

**Lasiopticus albomaculatus** Macq.

(*Dipt. Erot.* ii. 2. p. 86. Tab. 15, fig. 6 [*Syrphus.*] (1842).)

One ♀ from between Touggourt and El Oued, Algerian Sahara, April 1909 (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

**TACHINIDAE.****TACHININAE.****GENUS GONIA** Mg.**Gonia bimaculata** Wied.\*

(*Zoologisches Magazin*, Bd. i. Stück. iii. p. 25 (1819).)

One ♀ from El Meksa, south of El Goléa, Algerian Sahara, 2. iv. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

This species has a wide distribution in Africa; the type was obtained at the Cape of Good Hope, and the British Museum (Natural History) possesses specimens from Natal, Nyasaland, and the East Africa Protectorate.

According to Dr. Villeneuve (*in litt.* March 23, 1914), *Gonia incerta* Big. (♂) and *G. cilipeda* Rond. (♀) are sexes of *G. bimaculata* Wied.

**Gonia (Pseudogonia) cinerascens** Rond.

(*Dipt. Ital. Prodr.* vol. iii. p. 34 (1859).)

One ♂ from El Goléa, Algerian Sahara, 1913 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

**GENUS CONOGASTER** Br. and von Berg.**Conogaster petiolata** Villen.

(*Denkschr. Math.-Naturw. Kl. K. Akad. Wiss.* lxxi. Bd. p. 144 (1910).)

Two ♀♀ from In Salah, Tidikelt, Central Algerian Sahara, 24-30. iv. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

The type of this species was collected in Sokotra by Prof. Oskar Simony.

**GEN. NOV.****Sp. nov.**

SOUTHERN ALGERIA: one ♀ from Hassi el Hadjar, south-west of Ouargla, 15. iii. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

With reference to this specimen, Dr. Villeneuve, who kindly examined it, writes (*in litt.* March 23, 1914): "I possess a similar example from the Transcaspien district. It is difficult, without seeing the other sex, to assign this new genus and species to its exact position, but it perhaps belongs to the group *Thryptocera*, Br. and v. Berg. The following are the characters to be noted:

"(1) Nervi alarum ut in g. *Stomatomyia* directi; seta valida, longa, erecta; nervo 3° usque ad parvum nervum transversum ciliato.

\* For the identification of this species and of almost all the other previously described species of Tachinidae mentioned below, as well as for most valuable detailed information concerning the new genera and species characterised or referred to in the following pages, the author is indebted to Dr. J. Villeneuve the well-known authority on Tachinidae, to whom grateful acknowledgment is due for his extreme courtesy.

"(2) Setae scutelli apicales longae, robustae, cruciatae, et non erectae; setae 2 praeapicales longae, erectae, et divergentes (Dr. Hartert's specimen is anomalous in having only a single seta *praeapicalis media*).

"(3) Genae sparsim pilosae.

"(4) Arista antennarum usque ad apicem incrassata; articulo basali elongato.

"(5) Setae tantum marginales in segmentis.

"(6) Tarsi antici non dilatati.

"(7) Vibrissae prope marginem oris."

It has been thought better to await the arrival of further material of both sexes before naming and characterising in detail the new genus and species referred to above, especially since the only specimen at present available for examination is not altogether in perfect condition.

### SARCOPHAGINAE.

#### GENUS SARCOPHAGA Mg.

##### *Sarcophaga* sp. incert.

One ♀ from the sands of El Arich, south-west of Tougourt, Southern Algeria, 8-9. vi. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

According to Dr. Villeneuve, this species is very probably *Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis* Mg. (Syn. *S. nurus* Rond.).

#### GENUS WOHLFAHRTIA Br. and v. Berg.

##### *Wohlfahrtia brunnipalpis* Macq.

(*Dipt. Exot.* iv. Supp. p. 235 [*Agria*] (1850).)

One ♂ and one ♀ from El Goléa, Algerian Sahara, 10-13. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert); two ♂♂ from the south of Ghardaia, Southern Algeria, 26-30. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert); one ♀ from the sands of El Arich, south-west of Tougourt, Algerian Sahara, 8-9. vi. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert). The British Museum (Natural History) previously possessed two ♂♂ of this species from the vicinity of Biskra, South Algeria (along the Route des Ziban, and on the dunes  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the town), 17, 18. v. 1893 (Rev. A. E. Eaton).

It is quite possible that *Wohlfahrtia brunnipalpis* Macq. is a synonym of *W. (Agria) argentea* Macq. (*Hist. nat. des Iles Canaries*, ii. 3, Dipt. p. 113 (1840)), but the description of the latter is not sufficiently precise to warrant a definite decision as to this. *Wohlfahrtia (Agria) argentifrons* (Schin.) Br. and v. Berg (*Denkschr. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss.* Bd. lvi. p. 123 (Wien, 1889)), a *nomen nudum*, is in all probability a second synonym of the species under consideration.

#### GENUS WOHLFAHRTIODES Villen.

##### *Wohlfahrtiodes nuda* Villen.

(*Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.*, Jahrg. 1910. p. 152 (1910).)

Two ♀♀ from the southern portion of the Oued Mya, Algerian Sahara, 4. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

The female of this species is as yet undescribed; in this sex the dorsal surface of the abdomen is entirely without spots, though when viewed at a low angle from

behind an ill-defined, dark, median, longitudinal stripe is visible on the second and third segments, and there is also a similar but broader mark on the first segment.

The male of *Wohlfahrtiodes nuda* was originally taken at Assuan, Upper Egypt, on camels.

### CALLIPHORINAE.

#### GENUS RHYNCHOMYIA Rob.-Desv.

##### *Rhynchomyia callopis* Lw.

(*Neue Beiträge zur Kenntn. der Dipt.* iv. p. 49 (1856) (*Idia*).)

Two ♀♀ from the Oued Nça, between Guerrara and Ghardaïa, Southern Algeria, 3-5. vi. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and U. Hilgert).

The type of this species was obtained in Egypt. Dr. Hartert's specimens are not typical, but appear to represent a pale variety, perhaps adapted to resting on sand.

#### GENUS VILLENEUVIELLA gen. nov.

*Allied and exhibiting strong superficial resemblance to Oestrinae, and, to the naked eye, appearing almost bare.*—*Eyes separate in both sexes, very wide apart in ♀; proboscis greatly reduced in both sexes, and in ♂ minute. Arista bare. Wings with first posterior cell closed before reaching margin and pedunculate, terminal portion (peduncle) of third longitudinal vein, which reaches costa a considerable distance before tip of wing, relatively long; terminal portion of fourth longitudinal vein forming a very obtuse angle, then almost straight, not concave. Claws moderately elongate and straight in ♂, curved and shorter in ♀; pulvilli elongate in ♂, greatly reduced, minute, and scarcely noticeable in ♀.*

*Head:* peristomal margins oblique, jowls descending behind; facial ridges low and flattened, vibrissae represented by a single minute bristle on each side, epistoma not prominent; face with each antenna resting in a mussel-shell-shaped depression, the two depressions divided by a low and narrow septum; frontal stripe narrow in both sexes, *sides of front* (parafrontals, frontal orbits) very broad in ♀, the width of each in centre being approximately equal to seven-eighths of half the width of the front; width of front of ♂ in centre rather less than one-third of that of ♀, in which inner margins of eyes bordering front are parallel; sides of front down to level to base of antennae sparsely and more or less irregularly clothed with minute bristles, some of which perhaps represent frontal bristles; orbital (fronto-orbital) bristles absent in ♂ and in ♀ absent also, or represented on each side by two small bristles only slightly larger than adjacent ones; ocellar, postvertical, and outer vertical bristles absent in both sexes, inner vertical bristles small; *eyes* bare, considerably larger in ♂ than in ♀, but facets in ♂ not noticeably enlarged; buccal cavity shallow and flat; *palpi* in ♂ minute, cylindrical, with a few minute bristles along outer margin, palpi in ♀ much larger than those of ♂, swollen, club-shaped or elliptical-ovate in outline, on distal extremity and outer surface bearing minute scattered bristles; *antennae* rather small in ♂, much larger in ♀, third joint elongate (in case of genotype about one-and-a-half times as long as second joint in ♂, and about two-and-a-half times as long as second joint in ♀), and when viewed from in front appearing thick and somewhat swollen in both sexes; *arista* fairly long and tapering gradually to distal extremity, first and second joints not elongate.

*Thorax:* hair almost entirely wanting, dorsum covered with minute bristles and also bearing a small number of larger ones; scutellum somewhat swollen and without a sharp margin.



*Thoracic bristles*: *Humeral*, 1. *Post-humeral*, 0. *Notopleural*, 2. *Praesutural*, 1 in ♂, 0 in ♀. *Supra-alar*, 2. *Intra-alar*, 1. *Post-alar*, 2 (in ♀ type of genotype 2 on one side, 3 on the other). *Dorso-central*, 2. *Inner dorso-central*, 0 or 1 (in ♀ type of genotype 1 on one side, 0 on the other). *Scutellar*, 7 (2 praebasal, 1 basal, 2 intercalary (between basal and subapical), 1 subapical, 1 apical; no praeapical nor dorsal, definitely distinguishable as such from the minute bristles covering the scutellum). *Mesopleural*, 3 to 5. *Sternopleural*, 1 (posterior). *Hypopleural*, 9 to 11.

*Abdomen* somewhat cylindrical in ♂, flattened dorso-ventrally in ♀, clothed with minute bristles, which are only slightly longer on hind margin of third tergite and on posterior portion of fourth; ♂ hypopygium small and deflexed.

*Wings*: common base (*rameau basal antérieur* of French authors) of auxiliary and first longitudinal veins hairy, bearing in ♂, on posterior surface of upper side, a row of fairly long hairs, and bearing in ♀ a row of short hairs. Wing membrane strongly rilled.

*Legs* slender, clothed with minute bristles, the few larger bristles also of small size.

Typical species, *Villeneuveiella harterti* sp. nov.

In recognition of much kind assistance, the author has great pleasure in associating the name of Dr. Villeneuve with this remarkable genus.

#### *Villeneuveiella harterti* sp. nov.

♂ ♀. Length, ♂ (1 specimen) just under 10 mm., ♀ (1 specimen) 10.6 mm.; width of head, ♂ 3.5 mm., ♀ 3.5 mm.; width of front in centre, ♂ 0.75 mm., ♀ 2 mm.; length of wing, ♂ 9 mm., ♀ 9.75 mm.

*Cinnamon-coloured (face in both sexes paler, cream-buff; front in ♂ and tergites of first two abdominal segments in same sex also paler, buff); thorax and abdomen devoid of markings (except in case of ♂ a pair of indistinct, narrow, divergent, impressed, admedian longitudinal stripes on dorsum of anterior portion of thorax, commencing on front margin and terminating soon after passing transverse suture), thorax uniformly covered with yellowish-grey pollen, abdomen similarly covered with whitish-grey (or yellowish-grey) pollen; wings with a pale isabella-coloured tinge, unicolorous; legs uniformly cinnamon-coloured.*

*Head*: frontal stripe orange-buff in ♂, paler (buff-yellow) in ♀; jowls of moderate depth, deeper in ♀ than in ♂; *proboscis* chestnut-brown at distal extremity in ♂, cinnamon-rufous in ♀; *palpi* straw-yellow in ♂, raw-sienna-coloured in ♀; *antennae* orange-ochraceous, third joint in ♂ paler (cream-buff), arista orange-ochraceous, with a clove-brown band beyond middle and cream-buff at tip.

*Thorax*: all bristles, like those on abdomen and legs, black; under surface of tip of scutellum bearing a few small pale hairs.

*Abdomen*: hind margin of first three tergites in ♂ cream-buff.

*Wings*: veins for most part cinnamon-coloured, posterior transverse vein and distal portion of fourth longitudinal vein mummy-brown; hairs on common base of auxiliary and first longitudinal veins pale yellowish in ♂, black in ♀, in some cases black or blackish at base in ♂ also.

*Squamae* pale isabella-coloured in ♂, paler (whitish) in ♀.

*Halteres* cream-buff.

*Legs*: coxae and femora greyish pollinose; claws black, paler at base.

SOUTHERN ALGERIA: types of ♂ and ♀ from the south of Ghardaïa, 26-30. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

The species is named in honour of the senior collector, who is to be congratulated on obtaining so interesting a novelty.

Dr. Villeneuve, who was good enough to examine the Tachinidae brought back by Dr. Hartert from the Algerian Sahara, wrote to the author as follows, under date March 23, 1914, with reference to the species described above: "A very curious species, which I have never seen before. I regard it as a Calliphorine of the group Rhynchomyiinae (*rameau basal antérieur* ciliated), allied to the group *Trixa* Br. and v. Berg., by reason of its antennae and epistoma, and also allied to the Oestridae owing to its mouth-parts (proboscis and palpi); these are greatly reduced in the ♂, but exhibit less reduction in the ♀ (palpi short, club-shaped). The fly therefore represents a new species and new genus of the 'Oestridae dubiosae' of Brauer and von Bergenstamm, and is the first Calliphorine belonging to this group which has come under my notice."

#### MUSCIDAE.

#### MUSCINAE.

#### GENUS MUSCA Linn.

#### *Musca domestica* Linn.

(*Fauna Suec.*, Ed. ii. p. 453 (1761).)

One ♂ from the southern portion of the Oued Mya, Algerian Sahara, 4. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

#### *Musca niveisquama* Thoms.

(*Eugenies Resa*, Zool. 1. Insecta. p. 547 (1869).)

One ♀ from Hassi el Hadjar, south-west of Ouargla, Southern Algeria, 15. iii. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert); two ♀♀ from In Salah, Tidikelt, Central Algerian Sahara, 24-30. iv. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert).

Dr. Villeneuve (*in litt.*, March 23, 1914) states that the females mentioned above agree with specimens in his collection from Algeria and Egypt, which he regards as belonging to this species.

#### HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

#### GENUS HIPPOBOSCA Linn.

#### *Hippobosca equina* Linn.

(*Syst. Nat.*, Ed. x. p. 607 (1758).)

One ♂ from Biskra, South Algeria (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).

#### *Hippobosca camelina* Leach.

(*Eprobosc. Ins.*, p. 10. T. iii. fig. 11 (1817).)

One ♂ from the southern portion of the Oued Mya, Algerian Sahara, April 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert); one ♀ from El Meksa, south of El Goléa, Algerian Sahara, 2. iv. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert); one ♀ from the south of Ghardaïa, Southern Algeria, 26-30. v. 1912 (Dr. E. J. O. Hartert and C. Hilgert); and one ♀ from Biskra, South Algeria (Hon. L. W. Rothschild and Dr. E. J. O. Hartert).